

Resolving Crimes: What is the Basis for Terminating Investigations in Traffic Accident Cases?

Tri Astuti Handayani

Faculty of Law Bojonegoro University, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: *The basis for considering terminating an investigation into a traffic accident case is a process of in-depth analysis of the facts and evidence relating to a traffic accident case. The main aim is to ensure that the decision to terminate the investigation is based on objective and fair legal principles. The type of legal research carried out is normative juridical (normative law). The legal materials were obtained in library research, statutory regulations, which the author described and linked in such a way, so that they were presented in more systematic writing to answer the problems formulated. Types of traffic crimes include (1) Every person driving a motorized vehicle due to negligence. Resulting in: Traffic accidents with damage to vehicles and/or goods, Traffic accidents with the victim suffering minor injuries, Traffic accidents with the victim suffering serious injuries, Traffic accidents with the victim dying. (2) Any person who deliberately drives a motorized vehicle in a manner or condition that: Endangers life and property, results in damage to property, results in minor injuries and damage to property, results in serious injury, results in the death of a person. (3) Hit and Run: Every driver of a vehicle involved in a traffic accident does not stop the vehicle, does not help the victim and does not report the incident at the nearest police station. The investigator's basic consideration for stopping the investigation of a traffic accident case is to provide a sense of justice for the parties involved in the case. This is in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code that, an investigation can be stopped if there are elements: The suspect dies, There is not enough evidence, It is not a criminal act, The suspect is crazy / under pardon.*

KEYWORDS - *criminal act; Basis for Consideration for Termination of Investigation; Traffic Accident Case;*

I. INTRODUCTION

Various problems arise in the field of traffic and road transportation as a logical consequence of the development of the nation and state [1]. As a result of very rapid development, it has consequences, including increased human mobility in traffic on the highway, which in itself will give rise to various problems that occur on the road [2]. Limited to the field of traffic and road transportation, such a situation will also give rise to various problems which are not small and are related to the development of world security, order and smooth traffic in connection with law enforcement efforts which are preventive and repressive in their efforts. to reduce the number of accidents and traffic violations. road carried out by the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia [3].

In connection with the things mentioned above, the first impression that occurs on the road is that there is disorder and the side effects, namely the occurrence of traffic violations and accidents [4]. The problem of road traffic violations and accidents is more related to the high or low level of human legal awareness and their behavior on the road when moving more reflects the mental attitude of the human being [5]. The form and behavior of humans on the road can be seen in drivers who do not comply with legal regulations or traffic

manners because they have a tendency to have a high probability of accidents that violate traffic resulting in property loss[6].

With various preventive and repressive activities, the Police of the Republic of Indonesia are working hard to ensure that Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, especially those regulating the field of traffic and road transportation, functions effectively[7]. Realizing the above situation, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia's law enforcement program in the field of traffic and road transportation never stops and is a chain that will never be broken, in fact it will always be improved in quality and quantity[8]. With increased routine activities, and operational activities that cover all regions of the archipelago as well as regional operational activities, as well as providing legal education in the field of traffic to the community, this is a concrete manifestation and step in preventive and repressive law enforcement efforts[8].

Humans as participants in traffic on the one hand have the obligation to fulfill and comply with and implement all provisions of traffic laws vis-à-vis the Police as law enforcement officers who have the authority and power to supervise the compliance and enforcement of all statutory regulations. which is stated in the traffic and road transport laws and other regulations governing the field of traffic as well as taking legal action in accordance with the provisions for violators[9].

In monitoring efforts so that all provisions of traffic and road transport legislation are complied with and adhered to by all road users in an orderly manner, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia strives for preventive and repressive measures in accordance with its main duties[10]. With these law enforcement steps, it is hoped that the National Police will maintain a state of legal order in the field of traffic and road transportation, so that there is legal protection for interests in the practice of implementing the law, which is an order that arises from reality and will continue to be maintained in its existence and development as rules of human behavior in social life[11].

In order to take action against perpetrators of road traffic violations, it is necessary to be guided and understood that what is meant by the definition of road traffic violations is "Acts that are contrary to traffic and road transport legislation and their implementing regulations, whether applicable or does not cause loss of life or property, but can disrupt the security of order and smoothness of road traffic[12]. Enforcement of traffic violations committed by traffic violators by the National Police includes (1) investigations, namely conducting examinations of perpetrators of traffic violations and processing them in accordance with applicable legal provisions, (2) prosecution, namely taking action against perpetrators of road traffic violations in the form of enforcement, (3) deterrence, namely efforts carried out by the National Police so that road traffic laws are obeyed and complied with by road users[13].

As a National Police officer, when investigating road traffic accident cases, you must know very well the elements that constitute a road traffic accident, including (1) there is no element of intent, (2) there are injuries (minor, serious), death and damage to objects. (3) occurs on a public road that is open to public traffic, (4) there must be a moving road user[14]. For National Police investigators who understand the elements of traffic accidents, when examining a case, the investigator can stop the investigation if based on the considerations taken, it is in accordance with legal provisions and pays attention to the sense of justice[15].

The National Police has a very important role in traffic enforcement, the main task of the National Police in this case is to maintain traffic order and security in order to prevent legal violations on the highway[16]. The National Police is responsible for regulating and supervising traffic flows, enforcing traffic regulations, and providing sanctions to violators[17]. Apart from that, the National Police is also involved in efforts to increase public awareness regarding traffic safety[18].

Every violation, whether it is a minor traffic rule violation or a more serious one, needs to be handled with appropriate and effective action[19]. Consistent and fair law enforcement by authorities, such as the National Police, can be a deterrent for potential traffic violators[20]. Apart from that, educational and preventive approaches also need to be implemented to increase public awareness regarding traffic rules[21]. In resolving criminal acts, especially traffic accident cases, understanding the basic considerations for stopping a case investigation is very important, including the legal and factual considerations needed to determine whether a

case can be stopped from being investigated[22]. In the context of a traffic accident, this can include an evaluation of existing evidence, witness statements, and legal analysis related to the case[23].

The research objective regarding considerations for terminating case investigations in traffic accident cases is important to ensure justice and legal accuracy. consideration of stopping a case investigation is the main guideline for investigators in evaluating whether a case can be stopped from being investigated. By conducting this research, law enforcement can understand the legal and factual parameters needed to determine the decision to stop an investigation.

II. LITERATUR REVIEW

A. The Role of Criminal Law

Criminal law has an important role in maintaining order and justice in a society. The main role of criminal law is to provide sanctions for behavior that is considered to violate established legal norms[24]. Through criminal provisions, the law establishes rules that must be followed by citizens to prevent criminal acts[25]. Apart from being an instrument of prevention, criminal law also functions as a tool to uphold justice by providing appropriate punishment for law violators. This punishment can be in the form of a fine, imprisonment, or other punishment that is adjusted to the level of error and crime committed[26]. Apart from that, criminal law also has a role in providing guarantees of protection to the community from criminal acts, as well as providing a basis for investigation, prosecution and law enforcement by law enforcement agencies such as the police and prosecutors[27]. Thus, the role of criminal law is very vital in maintaining social stability and providing a sense of justice to every individual in a society[28].

Criminal law plays an important role in handling traffic violations in order to maintain order and safety on the road[29]. Criminal law establishes rules governing behavior on the road and provides sanctions for violations[30]. These regulations cover various aspects, such as speed limits, helmet use, the influence of alcohol, and other traffic rules[31]. With the existence of criminal law, society is given guidance on acceptable behavior on the street and the consequences of punishment if these rules are violated[32]. In addition, criminal law provides the basis for law enforcement by institutions such as the police, which can take action against traffic violations[31]. The punishments given, such as fines or detention, aim to provide a deterrent effect and encourage compliance with traffic rules[33].

Resolving criminal acts for traffic violations is a process that involves several important stages to achieve justice and order on the road[34]. The first step is a preventive approach, where authorities, such as the police, take action to prevent traffic violations through patrols, surveillance and safety campaigns[35]. If a violation occurs, the legal action process is carried out by providing sanctions in accordance with applicable law. This may include a ticket, e-ticket, or other legal action[36]. Furthermore, in cases of more serious traffic violations, such as accidents with victims, handling by the police and in-depth investigations must be carried out properly[37]. This investigation process aims to collect strong evidence, obtain witness statements, and determine whether the violation can be subject to heavier legal sanctions[38]. In some cases, resolving a criminal offense involves a judicial process in court, where the judge considers evidence and arguments from both parties before giving a fair verdict. This settlement provides legal certainty and contributes to law enforcement and creates a safer driving environment[39].

B. Overview of Traffic Violations and Accidents

A review of traffic violations and accidents is a systematic effort to analyze and understand problems related to road safety[40]. In the context of violations, a review involves evaluating violation data, both the number and type of violations that occurred[35]. This analysis helps authorities understand breach trends and identify specific areas or behaviors that require special attention[41]. In addition, a review of violations also involves assessing the effectiveness of sanctions and law enforcement implemented to correct the violator's behavior[42].

Meanwhile, a review of traffic accidents involves an in-depth analysis of the factors that cause accidents[43]. This includes checking road conditions, vehicles and the behavior of the drivers involved[44].

Accident data is used to identify patterns, types of accidents, and triggering factors, such as excessive speed, the influence of alcohol, or poor road conditions[45]. This analysis can provide valuable insights for developing more effective prevention strategies[46]. In addition, this review also includes an evaluation of the response and performance of law enforcement agencies and the justice system regarding traffic violations and accidents[35]. Increasing public awareness through educational campaigns could also be part of this review[47].

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The type of legal research carried out is normative juridical (normative law). The normative legal research method is a scientific research procedure to find the truth based on legal scientific logic and its normative side[48]. Therefore, this legal research is focused on examining legal research regarding the rules or norms in positive law, namely legal norms related to the legal basis for terminating investigations of traffic cases. Based on the Normative Juridical research type, the problem approach is the Statute Approach, that is, what will be studied are various legal rules which are the focus and central theme of the research[49]. And the case approach is to look at cases related to the termination of investigations into traffic accident cases[50].

The legal materials used in this research are primary legal materials. Primary legal materials are legal materials that are authoritative in nature, meaning they have the authority of legal materials consisting of legislation, official records, or minutes in the making of legislation and judges' decisions[51]. Secondary materials, namely materials obtained from textbooks, journals, opinions of scholars and legal cases[52]. Both primary legal materials and secondary legal materials are collected based on problem topics that have been formulated and classified according to source and hierarchy to be studied comprehensively[53].

The legal materials were obtained in library research, statutory regulations, which the author described and linked in such a way, so that they were presented in more systematic writing to answer the problems formulated. The method of processing legal materials is carried out deductively, namely drawing conclusions and a general problem regarding the concrete problem being faced[54]. Next, the legal materials are analyzed to see how the considerations for terminating investigations into traffic accident cases are considered.

Criminal acts in the context of traffic violations and accidents include various acts that violate legal norms and rules related to traffic safety[55]. Violations such as drunk driving, breaking the speed limit, or using a cell phone while driving can be considered traffic crimes[56]. Apart from that, criminal acts also involve cases of traffic accidents that result in loss of life or property, especially if caused by negligence, drivers who do not obey the rules, or actions that violate the law. Handling this crime involves a thorough investigation by the authorities to collect evidence, determine the level of culpability, and identify those responsible[57]. The judicial process then includes a trial where the judge will consider the evidence and arguments from both parties before giving a decision[58].

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The analysis and discussion in this research aims to obtain empirical results regarding the Basic Considerations for Terminating Traffic Accident Cases According to Criminal Law. Involving a systematic approach, this research explores data and information related to handling traffic accident cases with a focus on the basic considerations used in the context of criminal law. Analysis is carried out to evaluate factors that influence the decision to terminate the case, such as existing evidence, witness statements, and legal considerations. The discussion of the research results will describe these empirical findings and explain their implications for the understanding and enforcement of criminal law in traffic accident cases.

A. General Overview of Traffic Violations and Accidents

Road Traffic Violations and Accidents can be viewed from general traffic violations, it can be explained that road traffic violations that occur at any time are in the form of behavior in using the road in traffic that does not comply with Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation and other regulations concerning road traffic[59]. Because there are still many road users who do not know the meaning and use of these signs, this results in unsmoothness and chaos in traffic flow which often even results in other traffic incidents. The traffic sign violations that are often violated and cause disruption to the flow of road traffic

include: Violations of traffic control lights. This violation occurs because they cannot handle the function of the traffic light, for example when the color is yellow and the position is still outside the stop sign line, they even speed up the speed of the vehicle that should have stopped. Use of crossing points. Crossing inappropriately, the driver does not want to give the crosser a chance first.

Violation of the lawful way of using the road. Highways are generally equipped with road markings that have certain meanings, for example: markings that are installed continuously mean that they are not permitted to overtake other vehicles in that place, while discontinuous road markings in that place are permitted to overtake vehicles. other.

Wrong use of highways includes changing lanes without giving warning to other road users, stopping suddenly, carrying loads that exceed the specified load limit, driving vehicles at speeds exceeding the maximum limit, stopping on bridges and in on sidewalks or train tracks. Motor vehicle equipment violations: Every vehicle must be equipped with equipment such as a driver (steering wheel), solid brakes, flare covers, live tires, a mirror, directions and a windshield wiper.

In law enforcement efforts in the field of road traffic to reduce the number of road traffic violations and accidents, several methods are taken, namely:

- 1) Preventive law enforcement is acting for the smooth enactment of the law before the actual occurrence of an act that violates the law or is also called preventive action.
- 2) Repressive law enforcement is a series of actions by law officers regarding actions after a law violation occurs. Initiation and action of the investigation by the police in the form of filing and providing evidence, to be forwarded to the prosecutor as a prosecution action which has completed the filing with the legal requirements in the letter of accusation, followed by a trial examination which prioritizes analysis of the reality of the incident which resulted in a violation of the law (major), into the (minor) rules for obtaining a legal decision (conclusion) which will end with the implementation of the decision[60].

Simplification actions and repressive actions based on practical reviews, for example the sumir, roll and ticket processes. As previously explained, preventive actions (preventive legal actions) are called countermeasures. Preventive law enforcement, namely "acting for the smooth enactment of the law before a real unlawful act occurs, which is also referred to as countermeasures". With these actions it is intended that the police carry out activities with the aim of encouraging the public to obey and fulfill traffic regulations. Because the condition of society is low, the level of legal awareness in the field of traffic with preventive and persuasive actions will be more humane and will not cause chaos.

Except for preventive law enforcement actions, law enforcement actions by the police are repressive enforcement, namely a series of actions by law officers regarding all violations of the law which include:

- a. Road traffic regulation
- b. Traffic guarding and supervision
- c. Traffic control
- d. Highway traffic control

The government provides assistance to people who are victims of traffic accidents in accordance with applicable regulations. Victims of traffic accidents who are entitled to compensation are passengers of motorized vehicles carrying legal public passengers such as buses, trains, ships, airplanes, river, lake and ferry transport vessels. Victims hit by motorized vehicles such as pedestrians, vehicle passengers hit by other vehicles. , hit by a train. How to obtain compensation can be done by contacting the nearest Jasa Raharja office and filling out a compensation application letter by attaching a traffic accident statement signed by a Jasa Raharja officer and known to the Police or other authorized agency, health information and the treating doctor/hospital, information about the heirs for the deceased victim. world[61]. These three information can be handled separately. The application form is provided free of charge.

B. Implementation of Termination of Traffic Accident Cases

When conducting an investigation, the investigator must be guided by the fact that examining a case is not to look for someone's faults but is merely to look within[62]. If the aim is to suppress errors, it will always

encourage behavior and for the examiner to take arbitrary actions, use physical force without using common sense.

On the other hand, case examinations that are based on efforts to seek justice can warn investigators that every subject being examined must be treated as an ordinary human being with rights protected by law. The smoothness of extracting information from suspects depends on the investigator's ability and skill in applying examination tactics and techniques, including the application of the interview method, because this method plays an important role in the smooth running of the investigation. The interview technique requires expertise in composing the questions asked, besides that it can also be used as an approach that invites suspects to have a relaxed but smooth dialogue so that suspects and investigators will not be easily provoked by emotions.

In dealing with crimes or violations that occur in society, not only based on reports or procurement, in an effort to achieve justice and truth, other information is also needed. What is meant by other information is for example: if there is news published in a newspaper, then based on this indication law enforcers begin to carry out an investigation by collecting evidence, information, etc. after there are definite signs that what is given in the newspaper is correct, then a preliminary examination is carried out[63]. Likewise, there is news and word of mouth, voices in society about the occurrence of a criminal act, then based on these materials investigations are carried out and so on, so that the crime can be identified and submitted to court.

In the new criminal procedural law, the National Police is the sole investigating agency to handle non-exempt criminal cases, the position of the National Police is independent as investigator and investigator (Article 1 point 1 yo Article 6 paragraph 1 letter a) coordinating and supervising the investigation (Article 7 paragraph (2) KUHAP), administratively organizationally in one unit and not divided under the leadership of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia[64].

The investigative task in the field of examining traffic accident cases according to criminal law involves a series of systematic steps to collect evidence and information related to an accident incident. The investigation begins with identifying the location and conditions of the accident, followed by collecting physical evidence such as skid marks, CCTV footage, and photos of the scene. Next, investigators carry out examinations of witnesses and parties involved, collecting relevant information to understand the chronology of events. In the case of a traffic accident, forensic analysis can also be carried out to determine the factors that caused the accident, such as vehicle speed or the influence of dangerous substances.

This investigative task does not only include technical aspects, but also requires an in-depth understanding of criminal law. Investigators must be able to assess whether an accident involves elements of criminal culpability, such as negligence or a serious violation of traffic rules. In this case, investigators are also responsible for collecting strong evidence to support potential prosecution of accident perpetrators who are proven to have committed acts that violate criminal law. Through thorough and comprehensive investigation tasks, it is hoped that law enforcement can be carried out fairly and accurately in handling traffic accident cases.

C. Considerations for Terminating Traffic Accident Cases According to Criminal Law

To find out the procedures for investigating traffic accident cases at the Bojonegoro Resort Police, the author will mention based on the results of the author's interview with the Bojonegoro Resort traffic police who is also an investigator. The stages/process of investigating traffic accidents are as follows:

- 1) There is a police report regarding a traffic accident, the report is also accompanied by a sketch and an inspection file at the scene of the incident.
- 2) The investigator makes an investigation warrant.
- 3) Order to confiscate evidence of traffic accidents by making a confiscation report. prepare minutes of sealing and packaging of evidence. And make a letter of receipt of evidence.
- 4) Examining at least 2 witnesses.
- 5) Examining the suspect.
- 6) After confiscating evidence of a traffic accident, if there is evidence according to articles 359 and 360 of the Criminal Code, the next step is to submit a letter requesting the confiscation of evidence to the District Court.

- 7) The obligation of the investigator after examining the suspect is to write a letter notifying the start of the investigation to the District Prosecutor's Office.

A traffic accident is an unexpected and unintentional road event involving a vehicle with or without other road users which results in human casualties or property loss. As in the process of investigating criminal cases in general, if there is a criminal incident that is a traffic accident, the investigator knows that there is a case based on reports and findings. Therefore, after receiving a report or when an investigator is carrying out a patrol, they discover a traffic accident, then the investigator carries out an examination of the perpetrator, the victim, objects/goods and an examination of the crime scene.

After conducting research, it can be seen that the process of investigating traffic accident cases at the Bojonegoro Police is the same as investigating cases of general crimes in the criminal code. The basis for consideration in the event of a termination, the reasons behind the termination of the investigation into a traffic accident case are:

- 1) The suspect died. In the above incident, the investigator can stop the investigation because the perpetrator of the traffic accident and the suspect dies, so if this is related to the criminal law, the prosecution of the case becomes null and void, and the examination cannot be carried out in absentia (without the presence of the suspect/accused).
- 2) Insufficient Evidence. If this evidence is not sufficient, for example regarding a perpetrator who has run away, then the absence of a suspect in the examination will result in the failure to fulfill one of the pieces of evidence, namely the suspect's statement (article 184 of the Criminal Code). Apart from that, it is also not possible to determine who will sit in the defendant's chair in a trial at court, in a criminal case trial for general criminal offenses, it is mandatory that the suspect/defendant be present. The suspect/perpetrator running away is indeed an attempt to avoid/eliminate legal prosecution. Apart from that, in practice in society, perpetrators of traffic collisions who then run away are caused by fear of being judged by the masses or receiving vigilante action by community members around the scene of the incident.
- 3) It is not a criminal offense. Likewise, if the whereabouts of the perpetrator of the accident are not known because either his identity is not known or if the investigator finds it difficult to find out who, according to the facts or according to legal regulations, is the perpetrator, for example a series of collisions/carroms or traffic accidents due to natural factors/forces. majeure, for example floods, earthquakes and other natural disasters. So this is not a criminal act.
- 4) The suspect is a crazy person. In criminal law, if the suspect is a person under pardon, including if the suspect is a caveman, then no criminal charges will be given to him, the same goes for traffic crimes.

As an example of the case in this research, it can be explained that based on the analysis in this research, there are indications that there was a criminal act committed by the WASLIM suspect as formulated in Article 77 of the criminal code, namely in the case of traffic accidents. Whoever. Based on the facts and witness statements, expert testimony supported by confiscated evidence, the legal subject who can be held accountable is the suspect WASLIM, 39 years old, privately employed, address Sadang Village, Rt. 02 Rw. 08, Jatirogo District, Tuban Regency.

Because of his fault, carelessness or negligence. This element has been fulfilled. On Friday 31 July 2009 at around 06.30 WIB on Jalan Bojonegoro-Padangan in the Madean Hamlet area, Jetak Village, Kota District, Bojonegoro Regency, the suspect was WASLIM while riding a Yamaha Vega R motorbike No. Pol. . S-5889-HP, which was traveling from west to east at high speed and the standard was not raised, then swerved to the right / south of the road and finally hit the vehicle Truck No.Pol N-8003-UK driven by SUMARDI, which was traveling in an east direction. west. Causing the Victim and Suspect to Die. It is true that on Friday, July 31 2009 at around 06.3 0 WIB on Jalan Bojonegoro-Padangan in the Madean Hamlet area, Jetak Village, Kota District, Bojonegoro Regency there was a traffic accident between a Yamaha Vega R motorbike No. Pol S-5889-HP driven by Br. WASLIM was traveling at high speed and the standard was not raised then swerved to the right / towards the south of the road and collided with Truck No. Pol N-8003-UK driven by SUMARDI which was traveling in an east to west direction. Akibat dan kecelakaanlalulintastersebut korban pengendarasepeda motor Yamaha Vega R yang bernama WASLIM mengalami luka-luka dan meninggal dunia

dalam perjalanan ke RSUD Bojonegoro, sesuai keterangan saksi ahli dari RSUD Bojonegoro VER terlampir tanggal 31 Juli 2009.

The right to demand punishment (no longer valid) because the suspect dies. That the traffic accident that occurred on Friday 31 July 2009 at 06.30 WIB on Jalan Bojonegoro-Padangan in the Madean Hamlet area, Jetak Village, Kota District, Bojonegoro Regency, as the WASLIM suspect has died in accordance with the testimony of expert witnesses and Bojonegoro Regional Hospital, Number: VER /22/ VII / 2009 / Lantas, July 31 2009.

Based on the discussion of the facts/evidence in the case analysis and juridical analysis, the following can be concluded:

- 1) The suspect WASLIM should be strongly suspected of being negligent and careless in riding the Yamaha Vega R No.Pol motorbike. S-5889-HP resulting in a traffic accident and the victim and suspect WASLIM was injured and died on the way to Bojonegoro Regional Hospital.
- 2) That WASLIM's brother as the suspect in the traffic accident case has died, it is necessary to DISCONTINUE THE INVESTIGATION as intended in Article 77 of the criminal code.

V. CONCLUSION

A traffic accident is an unexpected and unintentional road event involving a vehicle with or without other road users which results in human casualties and/or property loss. In this case, the methods of implementation and efforts carried out by Point, especially in the field of traffic units, include preventive law enforcement (acting for the smooth enactment of the law before a real unlawful act occurs or is called countermeasures), and repressive law enforcement (a series of actions by law officers regarding actions after a law violation occurs).

Efforts to enforce the law will not bring results without help from the community, namely by being polite and disciplined in traffic on the highway. The situation and conditions in which traffic jams and traffic accidents arise are initially caused by traffic violations by road users. To anticipate this, the POLRI is carrying out law enforcement efforts related to crime and traffic violations.

Types of traffic crimes include (1) Every person driving a motorized vehicle due to negligence. Resulting in: Traffic accidents with damage to vehicles and/or goods, Traffic accidents with the victim suffering minor injuries, Traffic accidents with the victim suffering serious injuries, Traffic accidents with the victim dying. (2) Any person who deliberately drives a motorized vehicle in a manner or condition that: Endangers life and property, results in damage to property, results in minor injuries and damage to property, results in serious injury, results in the death of a person. (3) Hit and Run: Every driver of a vehicle involved in a traffic accident does not stop the vehicle, does not help the victim and does not report the incident at the nearest police station. The investigator's basis for stopping investigations into traffic accident cases is to provide a sense of justice for the parties involved in the case. This is in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code that, an investigation can be stopped if there are elements: The suspect dies, There is not enough evidence, It is not a criminal act, The suspect is crazy / under pardon.

To prevent traffic accidents from occurring, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia should implement more preventive efforts by raising traffic awareness among all citizens. And it is hoped that every citizen will always obey the traffic regulations that have been set, in order to be safe when driving on the road.

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